

MY TIM, THESE WOMEN SMOKED ALL THE WAY OVER

A Dozen Women Kept Her Company With Cigarettes Alight on the Adriatic.

'T WAS IN LOUNGE ROOM

And That, You Know, Said Lady Julia, Is Not a Public Place.

If Little Timothy P. Sullivan had been a passenger on the White Star liner Adriatic, which arrived at her pier in New York to-day after a 36-hour storm intermission at Sandy Hook, he would probably have jumped into the sea. Certainly, if he could have restrained himself and remained aboard he would have been scandalized to the core by the sight of the ladies who were smoking cigarettes in the lounge room of the boat and in the presence of men as they had done at the city across.

On the first day out from the other side Lady Julia Duff, a daughter of Lord Londale, her husband, R. G. V. Duff, and Miss Violet Vivian, one of the ladies of the household of Queen Alexandra, appeared in the luxurious lounge room, which is a sort of cafe for the convenience of women passengers. Lady Julia and Miss Vivian lit cigarettes and smoked them with apparent enjoyment. On this occasion they were the only women smokers.

Nearly two or three other women lit up and smoked. After that fully a dozen women smoked cigarettes after every meal in the lounge room. Lady Julia and Miss Vivian burnt up a number of the little paper smokers on the voyage, and they smoked so gracefully and nonchalantly that even the American men could find no reason to object.

"Really!" Both exclaimed. Lady Julia and her husband are on their way to Mexico for a fishing and hunting experience. Miss Vivian is going to Washington, where she will be the guest of President Taft. Timothy D. Sullivan had procured the passage of an ordinance prohibiting smoking by women in New York. Both said:

"Really!" Lady Julia added that she could see no objection to a law of that character. She does not believe in women smoking in public places, but does not consider the lounge of a transatlantic steamship a public place.

Mr. Steve Leland, of New York, who has been in London arranging for the appearance in England of a minstrel show next season, being of a statistical turn of mind, endeavored to keep tab on the number of cigarettes smoked by Lady Julia and Miss Vivian on the voyage. He reached the limit of his cuffs on the second day and had to quit.

Interested in Thaw Witnesses. Among the other passengers were: Frank E. Bosworth, an insurance man, of this city, and R. L. Farnham and Mrs. Farnham. All the passengers were deeply interested in the Thaw trial because of the presence of five witnesses for the Thaw defense on the ship.

The Adriatic had a rough trip. On Thursday afternoon, while the weather was warm and breezy and she was approaching the Long Island coast, she ran into a terrible downpour of rain.

The rain ceased and the sun came out, treating the passengers to a view of a beautiful rainbow. Within another hour the ship was shrouded in a howling blizzard that kept her tied up Thursday night, yesterday and last night outside Sandy Hook Light.

IRISH FAIR'S LAST NIGHT.

The curtain will ring down on the Irish Exposition at Madison Square Garden to-night. For three weeks the Irish boys had a continuous celebration of the progressive spirit of the Irish industries, and the exposition has gone beyond all expectations in accomplishment. With the closing night there will be many special features, including the presence of a number of distinguished Irish-Americans, Morgan J. O'Brien, president of the United Irish League, James Kelly, president of the A. O. H., and a number of leading Catholic clergymen.

There will be dancing contests and a distribution of souvenirs of a purely Celtic character.

THOMAS AND TAGGART PLEAD GUILTY; PAY FINES.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 25.—George L. Thomas, a freight broker of New York City, and L. E. Taggart, his clerk, pleaded guilty in the United States District Court here to-day to the charge of conspiring to pay rebates to shippers. Judge Smith McLean sentenced them to \$1,000 and \$500 respectively.

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Age That Withers Woman's Beauty Can Beautify Her Soul

If Her Countenance Displeases Her at Fifty She Has Only Her Past Life to Blame.

MEANNESS AND JEALOUSY LEAVE CRUEL SCARS THERE

Time Compensates the Homely Woman by Softening Her Features and Silencing Her Hair.

By Nixola Greeley-Smith.



NIXOLA GREELEY-SMITH.

Baroness von Schwitz, of Hungary, committed suicide recently, leaving as an explanation of her act a letter stating that she could not bear to survive her beauty.

She was fifty years old, and if she had been able to take a philosophical view of the matter she would have realized that beauty depends not so much on the age of the body as the age of the soul.

The beauty of fifty is as real and charming as the beauty of twenty-five, except when it makes the mistake of trying to duplicate it.

One of the compensations of life to a homely woman is that age with its fine chiselling of her features and soft silencing of her hair is beneficently beautifying. Only the professional beauty fears its approach, because it is apt to treat her more harshly, writing merely the number of her years in crow's feet and leaving no finer records of a life dedicated to sweetness and helpfulness.

Inspired Love at 90. But even the life of beauty itself is varied. It has been known to endure up to the age of ninety, the celebrated Frenchwoman, Ninon de L'Enclos, holding the long-distance record for that age. It is a matter of historical tradition that this marvelous woman still preserved her looks and her capacity to inspire love at ninety. Going still further back, we have Miriam, the sprightly nonagenarian sister of Moses, who danced on the banks of the Red Sea when the Israelites had come across and thereby achieved undying fame, to say nothing of contemporary popularity.

In our own day on our own stage we have many living examples of half-century plants as blooming as when they were sixteen and far more effective as charmers of men than at any previous period of their lives. I believe so thoroughly in the superior power of the middle-aged beauty that I will even brave the reader's immediate suspicion of being middle-aged to state it.

Any woman of fifty whose mirror tells her a doleful tale need not believe it if she has not been made ugly by a mean and jealous spirit or made fat by over-eating and under-exercising. Flattery More Effective Than Beauty. The possession of beauty seems to women desirable only because they believe it to be the chief weapon in the subjugation of man. But it is not. The subtle, soothing flattery, which only the experienced woman knows how to administer to the susceptible sex, is far more efficacious.

We do not see the most beautiful women married to the most desirable men. This is due largely to the arrogance that the possession of beauty inspires in its owner. A beautiful woman will not stop to conquer. Why should she? she asks herself, and meantime some snub-nosed exponent of the correct art of man-linging, some crude twister of compliments to the mainly for the sake of the marvellous mind, walks off with the prize.

Age Gives with One Hand, Takes with the Other.

If women insist on considering themselves merely as fishers of men—and evidently the Hungarian Baroness who supplied our text was of this number—they should learn that Time gives with one hand and takes away with the other. The years that rob them of their prime freshness touch them with a majestic youth never has. Moreover, they give experience and knowledge which distance beauty nine times out of ten.

It is really not possible to tell whether a woman is beautiful or not until she is nearing fifty. Almost any girl with a good complexion and a decent figure is beautiful in men's eyes. The susceptible sex is not critical as to details. But what a woman actually is—all her greatness or all her meanness—is written in her face at fifty, and if her countenance displeases her she has only her past life to blame.

Even in ill health, a beautiful spirit sends forth radiance. And she who after half a century of life can find nothing in her face to bid her live and inspire tenderness and interest in men and women is to be pitied.

AOKI GETS WARM GREETING ON RETURN TO TOKIO.

TOKIO, Jan. 25.—Viscount Aoki, ex-Ambassador to the United States, has arrived here. Viscount Hayashi, Foreign Minister, early to-day sent a representative to Yokohama to receive him.

At the Shinbashi Railroad Station in this city he was met by Baron Chinda, of the Foreign Office, and many of the diplomatic service and numerous friends, who extended to him a cordial welcome home.

TO PREVENT THE GRIP. LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE removes the cause. There is only one BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of W. D. MERRILL.

SAVS FIREMEN DID NOT TAP THE PROPER MAINS

Foreman Gleason Testifies There Was Plenty of Water for Parker Building.

Foreman Gleason, of the Water Department, today gave testimony at the investigation of the Parker Building fire, contradicting the statements of many firemen that there was an insufficient water supply. Gleason told the Commissioners of Accounts, who are conducting the inquiry, that he found three engines working in one block on a single six inch main. None of the engines was getting water.

"I told the engineers," he said, "to try the Broadway hydrants. They said, 'Gleason, that there was no water there either. I used one of them to try a Broadway hydrant. When he unscrewed the tap the water pressure was so great that water was forced clear across the street in a very heavy stream.'"

"Did any of the engines then tap that supply?" Commissioner Mitchell asked.

"Not for a long time afterward," said Gleason. "It was half past eleven o'clock when I spoke to the engineers."

Capt. Henry Testifies. Capt. James W. Henry, supervising and contracting engineer in the Fire Department, was another witness.

Capt. Henry corroborated former witnesses in several details. He testified, as they did, that some of the engines at the Parker Building fire were working on a vacuum instead of actually pumping water. The vacuum was established because water in sufficient quantity was not obtainable.

"Did you change the positions of any of the engines working on vacuum?" Commissioner Mitchell asked.

"I haven't the authority to order any engine company to change its position," was the answer.

Q. Did you tell any one in authority to change the positions of the engines? A. No. It wouldn't have done any good. The pressure of water was low everywhere.

Not on the Maps.

Q. Do you know there are twelve-inch mains in Fourth avenue? A. I know it only from personal observation, but the department's map shows only one twelve-inch main and two six-inch mains.

Q. Do you know there are two thirty-six-inch mains and two twelve-inch mains in Broadway? A. I do not. The city map shows only two thirty-six-inch mains.

The witness did not know if the department had changed the last issue of maps.

Q. How often are the maps supposed to be revised? A. Once a year. But I know from personal knowledge that the maps are not correct as to the Fourth avenue mains, at least.

It was brought out that the majority of the engines were stationed at a point south of the Parker Building while hydrants were unoccupied a block north of the fire. This, it was explained, was because most of the companies responding to the fire came from the south and coupled to the nearest hydrants.

Some Engines Got Water. Commissioner Mitchell brought out the fact that an adequate supply of water had been obtained from the engine companies which coupled to hydrants on Broadway and west of that thoroughfare, and that the water pressure was unusually high.

It is the contention of the administration that had the larger available mains on the avenues been used an adequate water supply would have been had and the fire confined to the floor on which it originated.

Water Inspector Lanham, of the Water Department, the next witness, testified that he inspected and examined all the water gates in the fire district and found them open and full.

Chief Croker had testified that the gates were never all open for fear that the mains would burst.

Charles H. Bull, assistant engineer of the Water Department, testified that the gates were kept closed all the time for fear the mains would burst.

"Our gates are never closed," he said, "and our mains throughout the city are in fine condition."

Chief Croker had testified that it was a waste of the Water Department to keep the gates closed because the mains could not withstand the full pressure.

Engineer Bull also denied the Croker statement that the water pressure below the city level was as low as twelve pounds. Twenty-one pounds, the witness said, is the average pressure.

JACK LONDON ARRIVES SAFELY IN SAN FRANCISCO. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 25.—Jack London and his wife arrived here to-day on the steamer Mariposa from Tahiti.

Fears were felt for the safety of the writer and his wife for several days, as nothing had been heard from them after leaving on a cruise in a small craft.

Seven Black Hand Outrages In the First 23 Days of 1908

Last year's record of 1,000 arrests and 560 convictions seems to be without effect on the Black Hand, for in the first twenty-three days of 1908 they exploded bombs in seven dwellings, six of them tenements crowded with human beings.

This table gives the dates and locations of the seven outrages, with the names of the persons against whom six of the attacks were directed:

Jan. 9, No. 42 E. 13th street. Frank Locurto.
Jan. 9, No. 39 Macdougall street. Max Ipsiez.
Jan. 14, No. 416 E. 4th street. Paola Aquaro.
Jan. 16, No. 405 E. 29th street. Pietro Onorapso.
Jan. 21, No. 510 E. 13th street. S. Schillitti.
Jan. 21, No. 405 E. 116th street. Home Garden Settlement.
Jan. 23, No. 240 Elizabeth street. Banker Pasquale Pati.

THOMAS'S NOTES AGAINST INCOME DON'T SUIT ALL

Some Creditors of Maclay Brokerage Concern Dissatisfied.

E. R. Thomas's settlement with his creditors on a basis of notes to be given, running five years and upward, to cover the \$300,000 liabilities of Thomas, Maclay & Co., the brokerage house which he backed, O. P. Thomas, his partner in high finance, and his own obligations. It was learned to-day, is far from satisfactory to all the holders of Thomas paper.

Counsel to Thomas several days ago announced that the creditors were pleased with an arrangement whereby they were to be paid in full out of the income of Thomas, Mrs. R. L. Beekman, his sister, and his mother, the widow of Gen. Sam Thomas. The statement was authoritatively made that the settlement plan was satisfactory to Miles O'Brien, vice-president of the Mercantile National Bank and chairman of a temporary committee appointed to employ accountants to examine the books of the Thomas concerns and report to the creditors.

Since then Mr. O'Brien has been accepted as chairman of this temporary committee by Dick S. Ramsey, also a director of the Mercantile National Bank. The other members of the committee are Gen. Henry E. Ide, one of the receivers of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, and Gen. Brayton Ives, President of the Metropolitan Trust Company.

When Gen. Thomas died in 1903, he left a gross personal estate of \$11,933,790. In addition, he left a large quantity of real estate, which is believed to have covered the value of the entire estate up to \$20,000,000.

\$20,000,000 Estate Entailed.

However, under the terms of the big financial will, only the income was left to the widow, who was assured of \$100,000 a year, the income from the remainder to be divided between Edward R. Thomas and Eleanor Nancy Beekman for their lifetime, and at their death to their issue. In case these two children do not leave any issue the income from the estate is to be divided between a half dozen or more.

A second son, Harold Thomas, who was out with \$100,000, forced a settlement from his family and is now said to receive an income equal to that of the other two children.

To his creditors, Thomas now says that with the co-operation of his mother and sister, he can raise \$200,000 in cash for immediate payment. He announced that his present assured income from his father's estate was about \$180,000 a year, of which about \$30,000 was so tied up that it would not be readily available, so that \$150,000 annually remained which might be used through the issuance of notes against it, provided he and his creditors came to an agreement.

Mr. Thomas declares to his creditors that it may be possible for him to arrange for further financial aid from his mother and sister. He wants to be permitted to boom the Western Ice Company, one of his pet concerns, which has \$100,000 worth of bonds and stock, lateral for loans to Mr. Thomas's brokerage firm, Thomas, Maclay & Co. Thomas has other high finance businesses tied up in his affairs which he desires to have released to him for development.

Gen. Ide is father-in-law of W. Bourke Cockran, who was a close friend of Gen. Sam Thomas. Thomas owes the Knickerbocker Trust Company, the Mercantile National Bank, the National Bank of North America and some twenty odd other banks and trust companies.

Mr. Morse could not remember if the Board of Directors of the bank had discussed the \$200,000 loan, though he admitted he knew Mr. Wire was not a man who would invest in anything, being only a subordinate officer in the bank.

When the note for \$200,000 was taken to the Knickerbocker Trust Company a check for \$200,000 was taken there with it. The check was withdrawn from the trust company on the day before it was closed. The collateral the trust company got to cover its loan consisted of 100 shares of Consolidated Steamship Company stock and 80 bonds.

Mr. Morse could not recall whether or not he delivered these bonds and this stock to the National Bank of North America before it was turned over to the Knickerbocker Trust Company. His examination is still going on, and, judging from the testimony, getting more and more involved. The entire transaction is surrounded by as many ramifications of high financial banking operations as has ever been revealed in recent disclosures.

Rheumatism From New Bread

A London physician has announced that uric acid (the principal source of rheumatism) is often caused by new bread, which in some cases induces uric acid poisoning.

In the long baking (12 to 16 hours) to make

Grape-Nuts

the food is perfectly cooked and digestible and contains the phosphate of potash, grown in the wheat and barley for replacing nerve waste. Try Grape-Nuts in rheumatic troubles.

"There's a Reason"

The World has a much larger circulation in Greater New York than ANY TWO OTHER NEW YORK PUBLISHED NEWSPAPERS COMBINED.

IF PRINTED IN THE WORLD when the wonderful story of World Adv. RESULTS has been told—the price has been deducted from the profit it yields.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST'S \$200,000 LOAN IS PROBED

Referee Inquiring Into Account with Cashier Wire on Morse's Word.

Interesting, though complicated, testimony is being taken before Referee John S. Duveport concerning a loss of \$200,000 made by the Knickerbocker Trust Company to Edward B. Wire, cashier of the National Bank of North America, upon the written recommendation of Charles W. Morse, who was vice-president of the bank, and with the knowledge of Alfred H. Curtis, who until late in October was its President. The Supreme Court order calling for the examination of Wire, Morse and Curtis states that they are "to submit to an examination concerning the concealment, withholding, possession, control or wrongful disposition of the property mentioned in the petition."

The petition is on behalf of the receivers of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, which loaned the money on Mr. Wire's note and which has nothing left but the note and Morse's steamship securities that have so far depreciated as to guarantee the payment of only a small portion of the \$200,000.

Note Is Dated Feb. 15.

The note that remains in possession of the trust company bears the date of Feb. 15, though the receivers have expressed the belief that it was actually made on Oct. 17, the day before the State Superintendent of Banking took charge of the Knickerbocker Trust Company. The fact that the late Charles H. Bagney knew more about the note than any other officer of the trust company has proved a serious danger to the receivers in their search.

Charles W. Morse testified before the referee that he resigned as vice-president and director of the National Bank of North America on Oct. 19. He recalled writing a letter guaranteeing Cashier Wire's note, and the money obtained upon it was invested in New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company's stock at \$20 a share.

When asked what he had done with the stock after he purchased it, Mr. Morse said that he had converted it into Consolidated Steamship Company's stocks and bonds.

According to the receivers of the trust company, Mr. Wire has stated that he was not financially able to meet the note. Mr. Morse declared that President Curtis, of the National Bank of North America, told him that the money was to be loaned to Wire to purchase the stock of the steamship company.

At the time Morse was arranging to purchase the control of the company for \$200,000; \$50,000 in cash and \$150,000 in bonds.

Thought Bank Would Profit.

He could not recall when he received the stock represented by the \$200,000 contribution. He understood from Mr. Curtis that whatever profit was in the deal, Mr. Wire would turn over to the bank. The stock could be bought at \$25 and then had a value of \$32.50. It was not stated what value the stock has now.

Mr. Morse could not remember if the Board of Directors of the bank had discussed the \$200,000 loan, though he admitted he knew Mr. Wire was not a man who would invest in anything, being only a subordinate officer in the bank.

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Met Demand for \$1,000 With Gun and Turns Giallanza Over to Police.

Through papers found on Frank Giallanza, an alleged member of the Black Hand, the police expect to make other arrests to-day and expose a busy career of blackmailers. Giallanza owes his life to Patrolman Wolfe, of the East Twenty-second street station, who saved him from being shot by Mrs. Substantia Cordone, whose husband owns a barber supply shop at No. 41 East Fourteenth street.

Cordone for five weeks had been threatened by blackmailers, who demanded \$2,000 on penalty of having his wife and three children killed. Two weeks ago he appealed to the police, and patrolmen on tip to his hands and feet went into the store last night to watch the store.

The money was to be paid to an agent of the society, "who never sleeps," so the cops on post kept an eye on the place day and night. Following another letter yesterday, a middle-aged man went into the store last night, called Cordone aside and demanded \$1,000.

"Make no outcry," he said. "Five of my men are within calling distance. Give me the money or your shop will be wrecked." Customers fled from the store at the threat.

Cordone's wife was standing out of sight behind a desk. Seizing a revolver she dashed into the rear room, where the dialogue had taken place, and pointed the weapon at the stranger's head.

"Throw up your hands or I'll blow your brains out," she said. "I'll kill any man that tries to harm my babies." The stranger put up his hands and looked out front, where five men had been loitering about suspiciously, and seeing his comrades had fled, he became terror-stricken.

At this moment Patrolman Wolfe, who had seen the man outside, pushed into the room. Fearing the man might escape Mrs. Cordone shouted "I'll kill him." The policeman grabbed her pistol.

The prisoner said he owned a shoe store at No. 150 East Avenue, Long Island City, and was interested in a saloon at No. 55 East Fifteenth street. He was locked up on a charge of attempted extortion, and the police are said to have obtained much valuable information from him.

WOMAN HOLDS UP BLACK HAND MAN WITH A PISTOL

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Magistrate Otto H. Droege, who was asked by the Mayor to resign his position on the bench because of his having admitted the payment of a \$250 bribe, is not willing to retire. He practically defied the Mayor to-day when he said at the office of his counsel, Moses H. Grossman: "I will not get out. I don't see why I should."

He had visited his lawyer's office, No. 115 Broadway, after receiving this morning the Mayor's request that he resign.

"We cannot see where this foolish act on the part of the Magistrate is to his judicial discredit," said Lawyer Grossman. "To resign at this time would be to admit a guilt which does not exist. I shall send the Mayor to-day a letter which will set forth all the facts of the case in their true light."

The Mayor's letter to the Magistrate is as follows:

Hon. Otto H. Droege, No. 23 East Sixty-ninth street, New York City. Sir: In view of your statement in which you admit having paid \$250 for the suppression of a story reflecting upon your judicial conduct, I consider that your usefulness as a City Magistrate has ceased.

Although, under the law, I have no power to remove you, I may as my duty, with due regard for the public interest, to request your immediate resignation. Respectfully, GEORGE H. McLELLAN, Mayor.

In view of the stress his office may have to take, District Attorney Jerome declined to discuss the Mayor's action. He is making a thorough investigation. The District Attorney may place the matter before the Bar Association of the Appellate Division, and also must consider the question of a prosecution for violating the anti-tipping law.

Droege's defense will be that he did not believe he was bribing a World employee, but a free lance reporter, when he gave Mark After the \$250, only \$100 of which was turned over to the reporter. The facts will be that Droege did not know the World was making the investigation, and his agent After has been told that three men would have to be bought off.

Telephone Directory For Winter and Spring Months Goes to Press Friday, January 31st

New listings must be arranged for on or before above date, if desired for this book

For Manhattan, The Bronx and Westchester County apply to NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

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Telephone Nos.: 1000 Cortlandt, 1200 Cortlandt, 1200 Cortlandt, 1200 Cortlandt, 1200 Cortlandt, 1200 Cortlandt, 1200 Cortlandt, 1200 Cortlandt

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